

Germany's towns and cities

Let's take Bremen: both city and port where, however, in the Schnoor district, picturesque alleys, once the home of medieval craftsmen, and 500-year-old gabled houses are to be found. Or the small township of Münzenberg in Hesse, with its castle. Or Fritzlar, with half-timbered buildings, alcoves, fountains and lanes dating

from times when people still went on foot or rode in mail-coaches. Great cities, but also fairytale-like towns no larger than a football pitch. Then again, the modern aspect as in West Berlin's Märktisches Viertel or Hansa-Viertel, created by famous architects from all over the world. A journey through Germany's towns and

cities is like a study trip, exciting and amusing. Just think of all the restaurants offering special dishes and the many small taverns on nearly every corner



Freudenberg

Berlin

...caught in a groundswell of pacifism and neutralism. This was indeed the determining factor in Bonn politics it would mark the end of a community that has kept peace in Europe for over a quarter of a century, since Nato without Bonn would no longer be Nato. But to American ears it is a insulting and incomprehensible when Egon Bahr, for instance, dismisses as a protection the newly formed North Atlantic and America's key military role in the latest demonstrations against Nato modernisation (combined with offer of disarmament negotiations) to indicate a misinterpretation of post-Vietnam sentiment - even when they may be morally situated.

DZT W DEUTSCHE FUR TROPEN Beethovenstrasse 69, D-5000 P...

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Reinforcing Nato a fact of political life

The political, economic and strategic facts of world affairs oblige America and Western Europe to reinforce security and steadily consolidate NATO. Centrifugal forces are at work in the world, held on either side of the Atlantic. Wishful thinking confuses a necessary clarification of concepts. Under President Reagan, Washington recalled America's strength and is stressing it in US foreign and defence policy, whereas in Europe, and certainly Germany, there is a growing sense of anxiety.

From America's view, Bonn remains a station of NATO. This is why the least hint of criticism of US policy is met with a vague but perceptible anti-Americanism at the boundary between East and West in Europe give rise to anxiety in Washington too.

This anxiety is expressed in different ways depending whether those who voice it are career diplomats who, despite occasional outbursts, are, as State Department officials, engaged in long-term partnership.

Alternatively they are members of the Bonn House staff for whom the degree of anti-communism is the yardstick of allies' loyalty, to the Western, at least one view currently held in the capital is that parts of Europe, especially the Federal Republic of Germany,

They are also felt to testify to an inability to think clearly and understand the basic concepts of balance and security outlined and specified as a principal demand of the North Atlantic pact by none other than Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Viewed objectively, it is said in Washington no-one can possibly claim that the projected stationing of modern medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic would make Germany a nuclear battlefield America would surrender to save itself from destruction in war.

The effect would be the exact opposite, to enhance the US commitment to defend Europe.

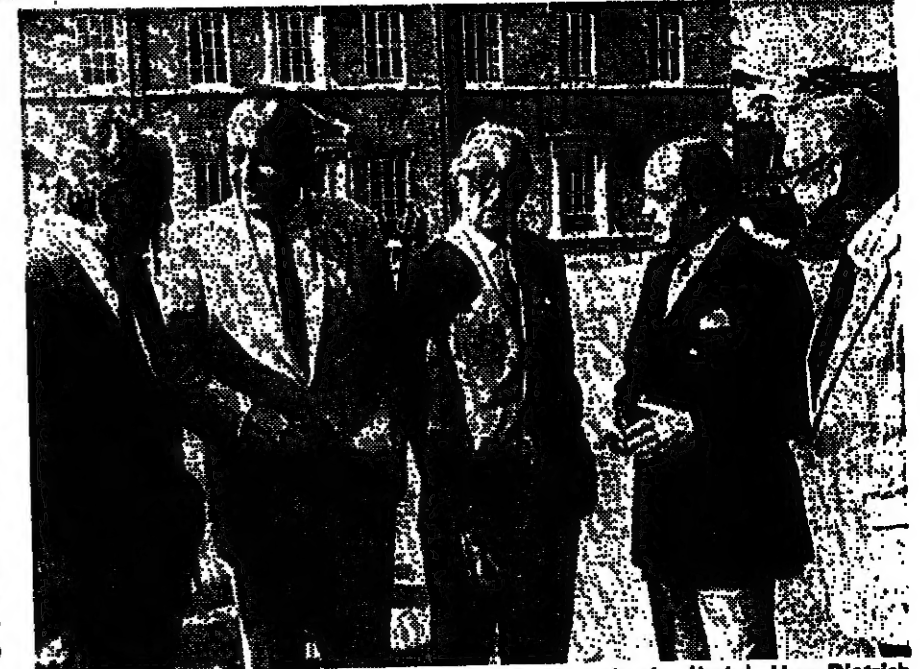
It ought also to be possible to discuss in a common-sense manner military options such as the neutron bomb designed to offset East Bloc superiority in terms of tanks and conventional troop strength.

These assertions can be backed up by fact, but it depends who makes them in Washington, since there is often a lack of coordination at the moment.

Secretary of State Haig, given his knowledge of Western Europe and its heads of government, is an advocate of the views held on the other side of the Atlantic. Haig tries to harmonise these views with the President's foreign policy guidelines, and he is more aware of European sensitivities than other members of the Reagan administration who are only just embarking on their foreign policy careers.

He is banking on personal relationships, the most important of which as he sees it is his acquaintanceship with Helmut Schmidt.

Other advisers of President Reagan's including Defence Secretary Weinberger, feel priority ought to be given to the national interest.



At the foreign ministers meeting: from left Emilio Colombo (Italy), Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Lord Carrington (Britain), Claude Cheysson (France) and James Dooge (Ireland).

Pride of place has certainly been given to bridging America's strategy gap by the end of the decade.

Mr Weinberger is less inclined than Mr Haig to pay heed to European sensitivities in general and German sensitivities in particular.

Important advisers to the President regard Bonn's *Ostpolitik* as pursued in the days of Willy Brandt with the deepest suspicion.

Detente, they feel, was the Keynote of an era in which the Europeans lulled themselves into a sense of false security whilst Moscow went on to the advance.

The same advisers reckon to have rediscovered France as a loyal partner despite the fact that President Mitterrand is a Socialist.

In Bonn there is an inclination to view Mr Reagan as a President who is not interested in negotiations with Moscow because he would prefer to see US military supremacy restored.

This too is mistaken. The President

Continued on page 2

EEC ministers prepare the ground

The Foreign Ministers of the EEC Ten met in strict seclusion near London to review a wide range of international issues.

Details of agreements in anticipation of the Common Market summit in London at the end of November were not immediately forthcoming.

But there can be no doubt that in addition to EEC issues the Foreign Ministers exchanged views on the Middle East, Afghanistan, Central America, Poland and ties with the United States and South Africa.

Observers noted that assessments of the Middle East differed. Britain's Lord Carrington, as current chairman of the Council of Ministers, would like to supervise European bids to arrive at a settlement.

He is accordingly in favour of a Euro-Arab ministerial conference, but all that was officially announced was that ministers were to "carefully follow" developments in the Middle East.

Complete agreement is unlikely to have been reached on South Africa either. The Common Market countries condemn the South Africa military operations in southern Angola but Britain for one abstained in the Security Council.

This may have been intended to indicate that Whitehall objects to the presence of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the region too.

Forming a joint policy on curbing costly farm surpluses in Europe is sure to have been full of problems.

He also hopes to settle the longstanding dispute over fishing rights and to arrive at uniform measures against inflation and unemployment.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 7 September 1981)



Berlin memories

The mayor of West Berlin, Richard von Weizsäcker (left) makes a point to Roger Jackling (second from left) Jean Sauvagnargues and Kenneth Rush (right) who as Bonn ambassadors respectively for Britain, France and the USA 10 years ago were signatories to the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin in 1971. They were in Berlin again this month to mark the anniversary. (Story page 5)

INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

Blow by blow of the bout to secure access to West Berlin

The events that led up to the signing ten years ago of the Four Power Agreement on Berlin were dramatic and traumatic.

A chronology: on 23 August 1961, the GDR barred West Berliners from access to the Eastern part of the city. February and March 1962 saw serious interference with air traffic in the air corridors between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. Road traffic was hampered in June 1963.

On 12 June 1964, the Soviet Union and the GDR declared West Berlin an "independent political entity."

A Bundestag session in West Berlin on 25 June 1964 served as a pretext to the East to temporarily block all road and rail access to the divided city.

Starting from 13 April 1968, Cabinet members and senior officials of the Federal Republic of Germany were barred from travelling through the GDR. Chicanery along the access routes became regular.

On 13 August 1961 the GDR began building the Berlin Wall and relations between the two Germanies became icier than ever.

The following years saw no improvement. Ties worsened, if anything.

Following much legal acrobatics by the Berlin Senate, West Berlin once more succeeded on 17 December 1963 in obtaining concessions to enable West Berliners to visit their relatives in the East over Christmas.

This pass arrangement was subsequently extended four times.

But then came Christmas 1966. No passes at all were issued to West Berliners — in other words the agreement was allowed to run out.

The GDR said this was because no common ground could be found for the designation of various GDR authorities. This was important as it would obliquely have entailed the recognition of the GDR's statehood.

But Bonn and the West were not yet prepared to recognise the existence of the GDR in any form.

Thus, apart from an authority that issued passes for special hardship cases, the West Berliners were now totally cut off from their kin in East Berlin, and vice-versa.

The construction of the Wall on 13 August 1961 divided the former Reich capital once and for all. It also marked the failure of any policy aimed at reuniting Germany by incorporating into West Germany that "phenomenon" between the Rivers Elbe and Oder which could not be permitted to have an identity as a state because the reunification aim precluded this.

The shock waves caused by the construction of the Wall were, however, not sufficient to prompt Bonn to abandon its old-style reunification policy.

It tried to achieve some easing of the difficulties for the people in both Germanies through negotiation.

In doing so, Bonn also hoped to improve relations with the other Germany.

A few half-hearted attempts in that direction were made by Bonn but they failed due to resistance in the government's own ranks and because the in-



Initiators of these moves lacked the necessary courage.

In June 1969, the Grand Coalition government of CDU and SPD broke off diplomatic relations with three "Third World" countries because they had recognised the GDR. So there was little fundamental change in the 1960s.

It was not until the end of that decade, when the SPD-FDP coalition took over in Bonn, that the new Ostpolitik began, the road having been paved by the Moscow and Warsaw treaties and the meetings in Erfurt and Kassel between Chancellor Willy Brandt and GDR Premier Willi Stoph. Bonn's 20-point programme presented at these meetings was to prove instrumental.

One of the foremost aims of the new Ostpolitik was to improve the situation in and around Berlin by binding down certain rights and obligations on both sides. The rights and responsibilities of the Four Powers regarding Berlin and Germany as a whole were to remain unaffected.

March 1970 saw the beginning of Four Power talks on Berlin. And in November of the same year Bonn State Secretary Egon Bahr and his GDR opposite number Michael Kohl began a series of talks that later led to the conclusion of a transit agreement for traffic between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin after more than 70 meetings in the course of two years.

All this culminated in the conclusion of a basic treaty governing relations between the two German states.

Earlier, on 3 September 1971 — or exactly ten years ago — the Four Powers signed an agreement guaranteeing unhindered access to West Berlin and close ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Western part of the divided city, thus ensuring the viability of West Berlin and providing more freedom of movement for its people.

The tedious negotiations that were frequently on the brink of foundering were conducted by Jean Sauvagnargues for France; Pyotr Abrassimov for the Soviet

Union; Roger Jackling for Britain; and Kenneth Rush for the United States.

One of the main aspects of the agreement, however, was that the USSR and with it the GDR renounced any future use of West Berlin as an instrument of blackmail. They thus for the first time shouldered responsibility for unhindered access to the city and renounced the use of Berlin's tricky legal position to redefine the city's status at their whim.

The GDR, which had previously imposed stiff controls at border checkpoints, causing traffic jams and long queues of vehicles, and had arbitrarily arrested people as it pleased, had to forfeit some of this sovereignty over the access routes.

Apart from a few incidents, West Berliners and other visitors from the West were henceforth able to use the transit routes without much bureaucratic hindrance.

Naturally, the price the West in general and the Federal Republic of Germany in particular had to pay was stiff.

Bonn had to come to terms with the fact and publicly recognise that it was dealing with an equal partner with all the characteristics of statehood.

It also had to come to terms with the fact that the ties between the Western sectors of Berlin and the free part of Germany could be maintained and developed further but that in doing so Bonn also had to admit that "the three Western sectors are not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and that they may not be governed by it in the future."

The Four Power Agreement did not rid Berlin of its impossible legal and geographical situation. But together with the follow-up agreements, it made the position of the city more tolerable.

For instance: 2.5 million trips to the GDR were made in 1970. Ten years later, the figure was at 8 million, among them more than 3 million people from West Berlin who had been barred from access to the GDR since 1 July 1952.

Travel from the GDR to the Federal Republic of Germany and to West Berlin is infrequent compared with travel in the opposite direction.

Even so, an annual 1.5 million old age

pensioners from the GDR visit the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin.

But the number of people under age of 60 for women and 65 for men allowed to visit West Germany is 40,000 to 50,000 a year. Still, this was impossible before 1972.

Even before the conclusion of the Four Power Agreement, political links between East and West were re-established (in January 1970 after a break of close to 20 years).

In 1970, there were a total of 20 telephone calls between the Federal public of Germany and the GDR. Years later, they topped the 20 mark.

Many agreements governing relations between the two states followed from them regulated things that have been taken for granted ever since, but then, there was little that was taken for granted.

Among these agreements were on: health; non-commercial transfers; sporting events; postal services; improvements for motor vehicles; veterinary agreements; working visas; and natural gas deposits along the border.

Of the border, the waiving of duties for commercial traffic, the sewage from West Berlin through the sewerage system into the GDR, and the emphasis is on US installations waterways near the border, and the construction of a more efficient station for freight. This is just a selection.

Moreover, transit routes to Berlin improved, for instance through the construction of the Hamburg-Berlin railway, the opening of an additional checkpoint in Berlin and by access on transit waterways.

Journalists from the Federal Republic are now allowed to report from the GDR — though their working conditions are difficult and have not come even worse.

But even such limited journalistic work would have been unthinkable before these agreements.

The Four Power Agreement of 3 September 1971 has been one of the years on which all the other agreements would have been impossible to negotiate. It was a difficult German situation without sound basis for Berlin to present a constant friction over the city.

The Four Power Agreement is from perfect and has led to frequent differences of opinion on the interpretation of individual provisions. Yet the whole has withstood all vicissitudes.

Even the rapid deterioration of West relations has not seriously shaken this pillar.

Even such a serious breach of substance and the spirit of the agreement is the arbitrary increase in the GDR of the compulsory money visits have to exchange resulting reduction in travel has not affected the essence of the Agreement.

Both sides appreciate its value to their own interests.

Even now, when it has become fashionable to speak of the GDR as a satellite and the application of the Agreement is based on it, it is hard to imagine a situation in and around Berlin like today without the Four Power Agreement and now the GDR war between the superpowers and Central Europe without the fact that they were provided on 13 September 1971.

STATE SECURITY

Bomb blasts at US base 'not a surprise'

ploded at the US labour exchange in Frankfurt.

On 12 April a raid on a US military train near Verden caused substantial damage to property. On 25 May a bomb set fire to a US military canteen in Frankfurt.

In every case except the helicopter bid self-styled Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility, stating their motives as the struggle against US imperialism and solidarity with Red Army Fraction comrades in prison.

Revolutionary Cells also claimed responsibility for four raids in Frankfurt, Glesesh and Garstedt between 1976 and 1978.

In connection with this year's raids a new name cropped up that made security officials sit up and think. A Revolutionary Cell styled itself, in German, In the Heart of the Beast.

This seemed to bear out surmises that the culprits at least had connections or informers among the US forces in Germany.

The possibility was considered that a group calling itself Fight Back (in English) might be to blame, purportedly having been set up by US servicemen.

But US security authorities have yet to unearth detailed information proving that this clandestine organisation actually exists.

Members of the Baader-Meinhof group certainly were first in their time

to embark on the strategy of bomb-raiding US facilities in Germany.

In two May 1972 Baader-Meinhof raids three people were killed and five injured at the US headquarters in Heidelberg and a colonel killed and 13 people injured at a US corps HQ in Frankfurt.

The Baader-Meinhof group wanted the raids to be understood as a protest against the US military commitment in Vietnam.

The latest series of raids, including Ramstein, is felt by security experts to be a bid by German terrorists to endear themselves to the disarmament and peace movement.

An official of the Verfassungsschutz, the Cologne-based domestic intelligence agency, says:

Survey paints portrait of the right-wing extremist

Right-wing extremist youngsters are punctual, clean and orderly, not too bright at school as a rule but feel themselves to be members of an elite.

They reject foreigners, have nothing but scorn for political parties and, at an advanced stage, advocate terrorism and the use of force.

Or so Frankfurt University experts conclude in a survey commissioned by the Bonn Interior Ministry. Their findings have been published in outline in Bonn.

It is the first survey ever to deal in detail with the backgrounds, views and careers of militant right-wing activists and to evaluate them.

At considerable expense contact was made with many young neo-Nazis and comprehensive interviews were held to sound out their views and gain an insight into their personal and political development and into social and political conditions in their parental homes.

Thirty-two right-wing extremists aged, on average, 21 were questioned. What they had to say was compared with 25 court cases against 62 young people.

Their values were found to be based, in many ways, on Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest. He-man behaviour and attributes are cultivated to the point of mystique.

Their political world view includes a flourishing and vehement German nationalism. Like their parents in most instances, they dismiss as historical legend the crimes committed under the aegis of the Nazi regime.

Their markedly hostile attitude towards things foreign is concentrated for one on the World War II Allies and for another on migrant workers, to whom they are strongly opposed because of the threat they are felt to pose to the German way of life.

At home their declared natural adversary is the Left. Young Nazis are as disdainful of the established political parties and their supporters as Hitler was of democratic forces.

They feel a certain respect for left-wing militants, however, because they are prepared to fight.

But they find it more difficult to specify positive objectives. They are clearly not uniformly in favour of keeping up

"We know there are radical extremists among opponents of the Nato missiles modernisation and disarmament talks decision and of the neutron bomb."

"They are people who are not prepared to make do with demonstrations and verbal protests."

He does not rule out the possibility that the raids are intended as a signal and an offer of cooperation from the Red Army Fraction and the Revolutionary Cells to supporters of the disarmament movement who are disposed towards violence.

He will also not rule out, although he feels it is fairly unlikely, the possibility that the Ramstein raid was the handiwork of the extremist fringes of the anti-neutron bomb movement itself.

At the Federal public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe further raids on US facilities are expected.

German officials are surprised that their US counterparts failed to step up their security precautions after being tipped off that raids seemed to be planned.

Horst Zimmermann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 September 1981)

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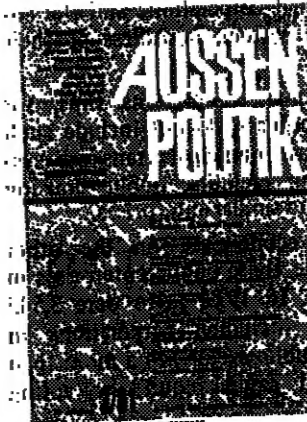
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FINANCE

Sensitive antennae of a man with money to invest



Whenever the dollar or the price of gold rises, international money market pundits are quick to blame a crisis somewhere in the world.

Money is shy. And whenever price rises for gold or the dollar coincide with news of a crisis in, say, Poland and a possible invasion, investors in countries such as Germany feel that they must shift their money to a safer place.

Anxiety is a motivating force behind foreign investments by Western investors.

Switzerland is no longer considered the haven it once was. Investors now feel that it is in America where capital will survive storms in world politics.

This is how the situation is seen by those who earn their living by providing investment opportunities for capital.

They often mislead frightened Germans to invest their money in ventures they would not normally consider.

It is this type of shift in deposits that has created the term "capital flight".

Capital movements show a clear trend towards shifts abroad — especially to the United States. There is, for instance, the vortex created by high US interest rates. People who invested in US bonds or stock at a time when the dollar exchange rate was still low have benefited not only from the high interest rates but also from the steep rise in the dollar exchange rate.

Within a short time the dollar rose

from DM1.80 to DM2.50, making for a 39 per cent profit on the exchange rate alone.

This trend alone has led to a snowballing of transactions. It should also be taken into account that investments abroad are not always reported to the tax man at home and so bring a tax benefit on top of profits.

But this type of investment has nothing to do with a possible threat to this country due to political crises.

Ten years ago in 1971 Germans invested a total of DM26.4bn abroad. In 1980 this figure stood at DM98bn.

Granted, this includes private and public direct investments. Private portfolio investments alone — in other words, securities purchases — rose from DM12.5bn to DM40bn during the period under review.

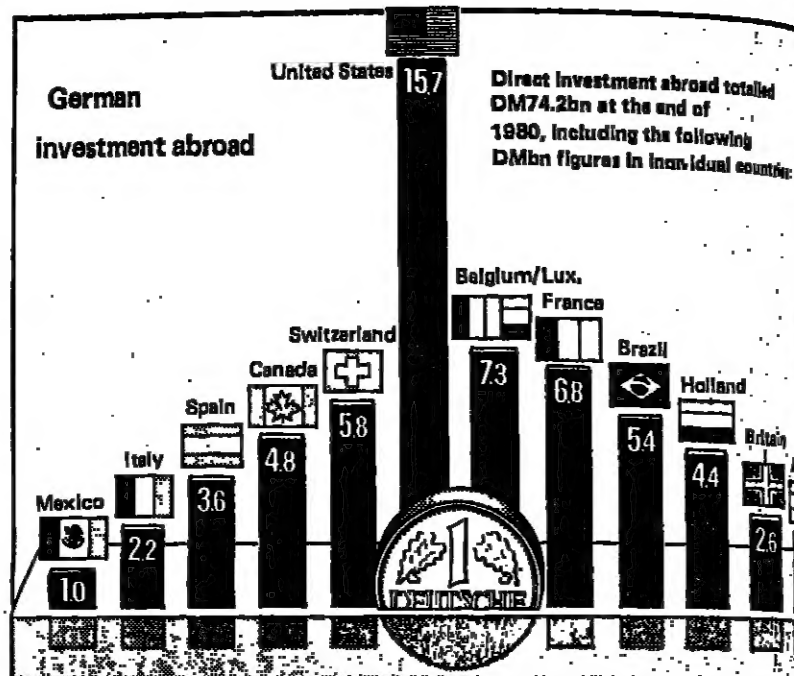
Securities purchases in the United States alone have risen conspicuously since the mid-1970s: from DM2.7bn in 1974 to DM7.5bn last year. Of this amount, DM4.3bn (1979 DM2.5bn) was invested in dividend-bearing stock and DM3.1bn (2.8) in bonds.

1980 securities investments in EEC countries stood at close to DM13bn. Total investments, including equities and real estate, were almost DM30bn.

Other European countries accounted for a total of DM15.5bn in new investments, compared with investments in the USA (including industrial and real estate) of DM13.8bn (14.8).

These capital movements, based on Bundesbank figures, belie the dramatic formulation of "capital flight".

This becomes even more obvious when matching these new investments



with the liquidation of investments. Private liquidations in the United States amounted to DM7.3bn (8.2) last year. DM4.9bn (3.6) was accounted for by portfolio liquidations of which DM4.1bn (3) were stocks.

This means that German investments in the USA remained unchanged in net terms, i.e. DM6.5bn (6.6).

Securities purchases on Wall Street, frequently made through German stock exchanges, increased by a mere DM2.6bn (primarily bonds) compared with DM1.6bn in 1979 and only DM506m in 1977.

In view of the enormous profit potential of dollar investments, this is relatively meagre, and there has been no change in the first half of 1981.

The banks are ill at ease in the face of the tide of foreign investments by their customers.

Most of these investments are relatively small amounts, mainly a few hundred thousand and rarely millions of Deutschmarks.

There is much healthy gambling in-

stinct in this shifting of money to foreign countries — and this is one that is frequently overlooked.

Investors want to profit from investment opportunities outside the confines of the Federal Republic — Germany. And why not?

Like to pin their hopes on technological novelties see more opportunities in the dynamic region in the area.

What it all boils down to is that Germans are making use of the economic growth rates of some 7 per cent — something the Western indus-

try, unlike in Italy where the dollar is criminally prosecuted — is politically stable.

France where people who are not members, Count Lambdorsoff of German Industries a resounding success.

More than 20 concrete plans are said to have been set in motion, and some of them are nearing completion.

In addition, a German-Indonesian cooperation deal for the development of Indonesian coal mining is already in operation.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

DEVELOPMENT

Indonesia looks for German firms to take part in joint ventures

Indonesia is to set up an investment agency in Frankfurt next month with a view to persuading German firms to take part in joint ventures.

The move was announced during a visit to Jakarta by the Bonn Economic Minister, Count Lambdorsoff, who is making a tour of Asia.

The agency, the Indonesian Investment Authority, has drawn up a list of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The emphasis in the current five-year plan lies on the development of the metal and mechanical engineering industries, the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industries and of food production.

The Authority's chairman, Suhartoyo, said that his Authority intended to establish an agency in Frankfurt next month to German companies to enter into joint ventures.

His deputy, Mochtan, acted as a vanguard during a tour of West Germany in the spring when he tried to promote investments in his countries.

The Authority demonstrated its interest in German investments recently when it hired a German adviser to improve contacts with likely German companies.

Indonesia considers the investment promotion conference which was held in Cologne last May and was organised jointly with the Federation of German Industries a resounding success.

More than 20 concrete plans are said to have been set in motion, and some of them are nearing completion.

In addition, a German-Indonesian cooperation deal for the development of Indonesian coal mining is already in operation.

Continued from page 5

Then often only a short step to fully motivated criminal behaviour. manipulated youngsters often themselves to be political soldiers. They want to prove their worth as members of the group and even willing to accept court sentences as a test of hardness.

Seen in this light, Volkswagen's Schindler would be the chief address von Schöler, parliamentary secretary at the Interior Ministry.

The survey shows that young people are disarmed from right-wing extremists by convincing argument.

Gerd Rauhaus

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

Continued from page 6

demands of private business that it be administrative services free of charge — "services that should be provided by the state."

The "transfer of bureaucracy" last amounted to DM42.8bn or 2.9 per cent of GNP.

The state quota plus the turnover of the private sector and the state-owned figure of close to 76 per cent which IW gives as the "true figure of state influence."

In essence IW has failed to come up with a valid statement, especially in view of the fact that it uses the state as a measure of the supply of the economy with public goods.

Anton Hunger

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

Continued on page 7

Dirigisme 'more extensive than official figures say'

with a study on the state quota of GNP.

The study was made public just before the final and decisive cabinet meetings on the 1982 budget which is marked by the stiffest cutbacks in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

IW economists now say that the state quota figure for last year, which was given as 47.1 per cent, is wrong.

The Cologne Institute defines the state quota as the ratio between overall state spending and GNP. Seen in this light, the true state quota was not 47.1 but 75.7 per cent.

More than three-quarters of GNP is thus subject to the state's influence on the economy, according to IW.

If this contention were true, the business community would have every reason to be worried.

IW therefore suggests that: "In view of this ratio it is of paramount importance for the state to cut back on spending and government influence in favour of more freedom for the private sector."

But how has IW arrived at such a markedly different state quota? The Federal Statistics Office defines the state as the "sum of all institutions whose predominant task it is to provide a specific type of service for the commonweal and to finance these services through levies and taxes."

The term "state" includes regional corporations and the social security system. It does not include subsidiary companies of the regional corporations and the social security system, regardless of their legal status.

The regional corporations thus, for statistical purposes, do not include such companies as municipal transport systems, harbour facilities, public housing companies and similar enterprises.

The IW economists, on the other hand, include these public enterprises in their figures. In 1979, there were 3,543 such firms, including corporations in which the public sector has a more than 50 per cent capital equity or voting rights.

These companies include Salzgitte AG, which is 100-per-cent owned by the Federal government.

They also include Veba AG, in which Bonn has a stake of only 43.75 per cent and the Volkswagen AG, in which Bonn and the state of Lower Saxony each hold 20 per cent.

The reason IW gives for his unorthodox approach is the extent of the "actual state influence" on these companies.

All told, public sector enterprises last year achieved a turnover of DM363bn or 24.2 per cent of GNP, according to IW.

"This massive amount of money available to the state for the purpose of its economic aims such as employment or structural changes in the country," comment IW economists.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

Continued on page 7

East Bloc aid scandalous — Lambdorsoff

many hundred percentage points. And the trade volume rose two-and-a-half-fold during this period.

The volume of trade, which last year stood at DM2.5bn, is likely to top the DM3bn mark this year.

Figures for the first half of 1981 show a rise of Indian exports to this country by 15.3 per cent and — after a year of stagnation — a rise of German exports to India by more than 46 per cent.

There are now 121 joint ventures in operation. And with its 500 current licence deals, the Federal Republic of Germany is India's third most important source of know-how (after Britain and the USA).

The Chamber itself now has 2,300 members and can look back on a phenomenal growth that necessitated the establishment of branches in Calcutta, New Delhi, Bangalore and other commercially important regions of India.

But nothing more tellingly illustrates the growth of German-Indian economic ties than the structural change in the trade between the two countries. In 1956, 46 per cent of Germany's imports from India was accounted for by raw materials. Finished products amounted to less than 0.5 per cent.

nesia has been spared the drain on foreign exchange that the oil bill causes other countries.

According to the East Asia Society in Hamburg, experts have a positive view on the economic position and the budget of Indonesia.

They add, however, that "the country would not be Indonesia if it could be assessed without ifs and buts. The seemingly positive picture of a growing and prosperous economy has its warts."

"Though the average per capita income has clearly risen in the past few years, at least one-third of the population living on the nation's 14,000 islands subsists below the absolute international poverty level. The visible prosperity in Jakarta and the luxury tourist hotels are only a tiny facet of Indonesian reality."

Government efforts to promote German investments cannot gloss over the fact that friendly words are only one aspect of the business climate.

Unlike in Latin America, which has for many years been the main investment target of German business, there are no German colonies in South-East Asia and the way of life is essentially non-European.

Newcomers find it hard to adapt to Asian ways. And there is little encouragement in the fact that everything requires a great deal of time in view of the generally relaxed attitude.

The Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry is also disturbed by the fact that Indonesia insists that investors take Indonesian partners with a minimum equity of 20 per cent to be extended to 51 per cent within 10 years.

Count Lambdorsoff said in Jakarta that there was nothing you could not talk about in Indonesia and that this included these investment provisions.

And as long as the Indonesian government retains these provisions the general euphoria must of necessity be dampened.

Frank J. Eichhorn

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

By 1980 there was a virtual reversal of this ratio: close to half (43 per cent) of India's exports to Germany consisted of finished products while raw materials accounted for only 5.2 per cent.

It was to this structural change — globally — with all its positive and negative aspects that Count Lambdorsoff pegged his address.

He stressed the necessity of an improved division of labour in view of the growing integration of developing countries into the world economy and called for preference systems along the lines of the Multifibre Agreement as an essential concession to be granted by the haves to the have-nots. By the same token, he rejected all attempts to solve the inequality of opportunity through central planning measures.

He also warned the developing countries of an "everything or nothing attitude", emphasising that they must understand that even highly industrialised nations are on occasion forced to introduce trade measures that would protect their "vulnerable flank."

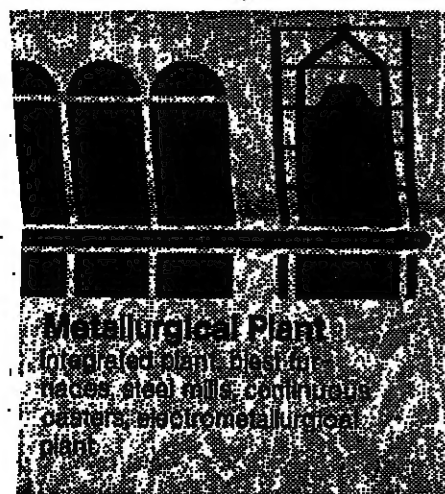
Count Lambdorsoff said compromise rather than confrontation was the key to progress in North-South matters.

The minister called on India as one of the leading nations in the Group of 77 to show solidarity with the other oil-importing nations. He stressed that there could be no meaningful global dialogue without discussing the world's energy problems.

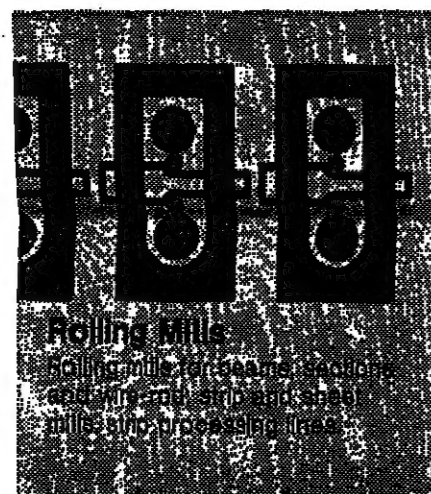
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

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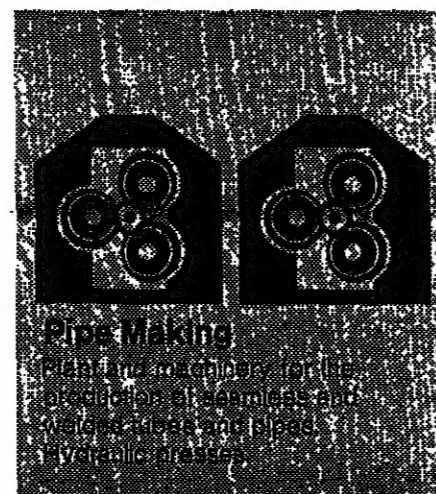
Machinery, Plants and Systems



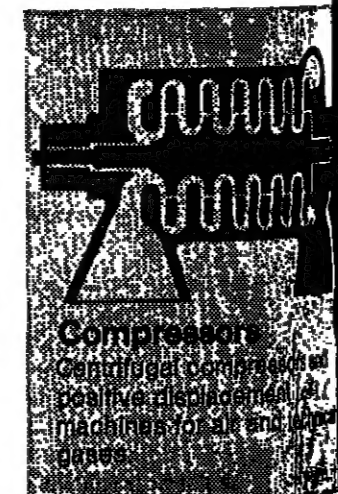
Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant for the
production of steel, pig iron,
cast iron, and metal products.



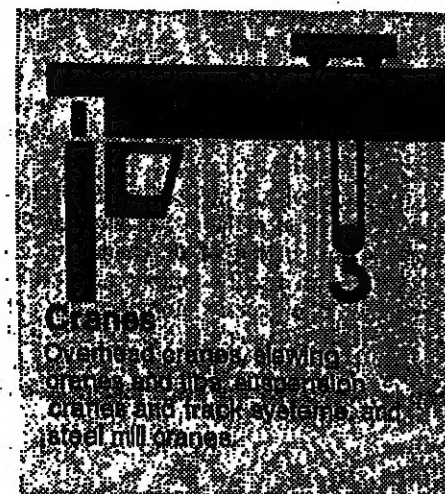
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for steel, cast iron,
and metal products.



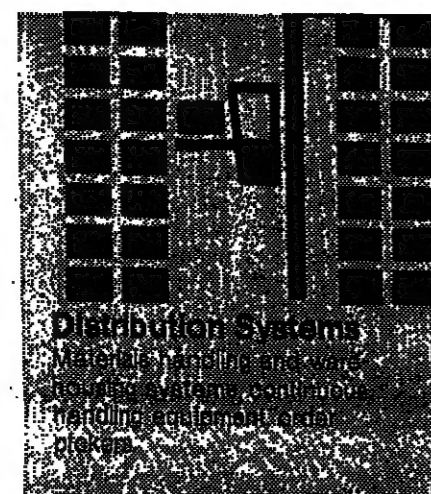
Pipe Making
Plant and machinery for the
production of seamless and
welded pipes and tubes.



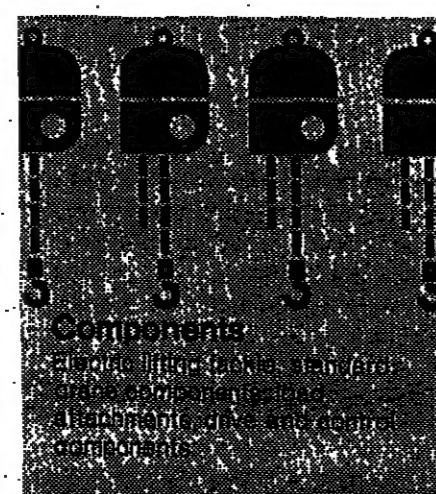
Compressor
Compressor for the production
of compressed air and gases.



Crane
Overhead crane, traveling
crane, and other types of
cranes and lifting systems.



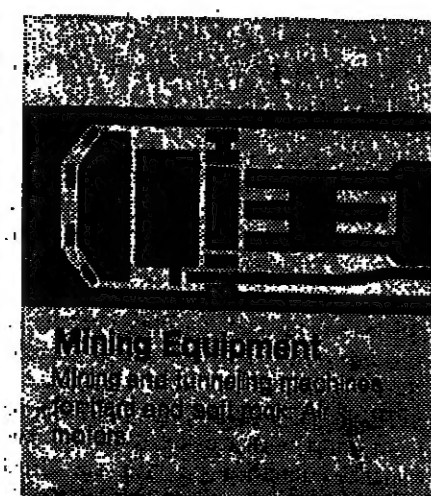
Distribution Systems
Material handling systems,
pneumatic conveying systems,
and other types of distribution
systems.



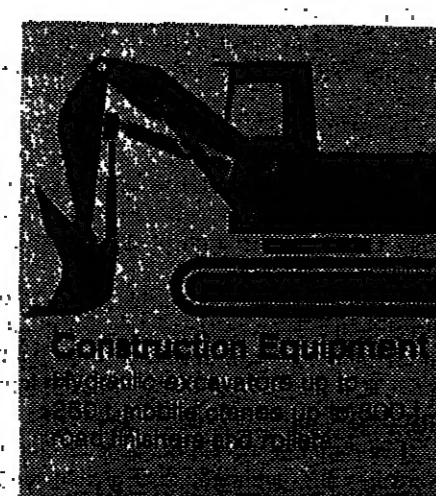
Components
Production of machine parts,
castings, forgings, and other
components.



Bulk Handling
Bulk handling systems for
the transport and storage of
granular and powdered materials.



Mining Equipment
Mining machines, conveyors,
and other types of mining
equipment.



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1004 - 13 September 1981

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

RESEARCH

The rat scuttles home on automatic pilot

How does the jerboa, or desert rat, always find the shortest way back to its lair? Because it is a master mathematician, say Munich behavioural researchers.

Relies on a logical analysis of its movements and neither on sight nor on the force of gravity nor the earth's magnetic field.

The desert rat is one of many animals which the least mistake can prove. When danger threatens they must for home fast.

When a predator is around it must get it back to the lair even in the dark. The ability to do so posed a scientific problem that is currently being solved.

Much of the credit is due to research of the Max Planck Ethology Institute in Seewiesen, near Munich. More is due to the jerboa itself.

The jerboa, Max Planck ethologists learned, is a mammal that relies on a single external pointer to guide it in its homing instinct.

No matter how many twists and turns the desert rat may have made on its excursion, it invariably finds the shortest way home.

And since it does not rely on sunlight or the earth's magnetism it must derive spatial information from storage of its own movements.

Professor Horst Mittelstaedt and his staff have taken a closer look at how this information is gained, processed and utilised.

Instead of looking for sensory or motor cells they checked what information was gathered by the jerboa and what must be processed, in terms of navigation theory and cybernetics, to make for the behaviour observed.

In other words, they were interested in the anatomical, functional description of individual components but the mathematical, logical principles which the animal relied.

The jerboa was a most obliging, albeit solitary, research associate. Both the male and female of the species instinctively

tively rush their young back to the lair during breeding.

The Seewiesen scientists used a turntable 1.3 metres in diameter with 48 bolt-holes around its perimeter, only one of which led to the lair.

A young rat was taken from the lair and placed on the turntable. It was then promptly and efficiently retrieved by one or other of its parents.

This test, repeated time and again, unearthed two facts. In homing, the jerboa measures both the angle of its change of direction and the distance it has already covered.

Scientists surmise that the desert rat registers changes of direction via the inner ear. On bends, sensory hairs in the inner ear are felt to be stimulated by a fluid.

They are even vaguer as to how the jerboa keeps track of distance. Maybe it uses feelers in the joints or muscles or registers its number and length of paces.

Professor Mittelstaedt's staff drew up a mathematical model the jerboa must use unless it has even more roundabout ways of working out where it is.

It must work out the sine and cosine of every angle and continually add the two. The angle of each change of direction is expressed in terms of a rectangle, and the two sides are added together to make an ever larger rectangle.

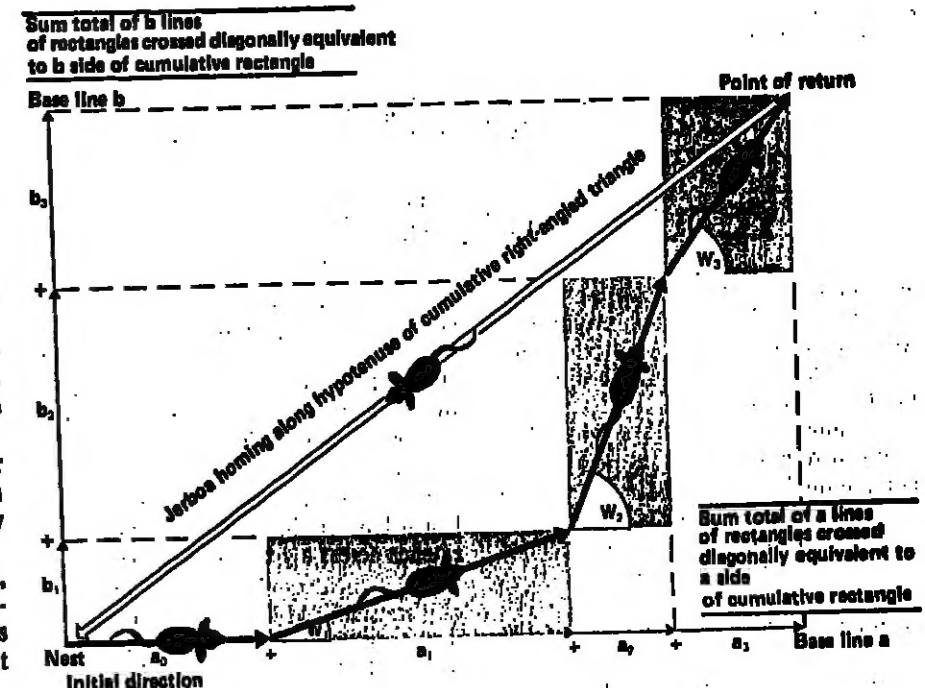
When a hasty retreat is called for, all the jerboa has to do is to head back down the hypotenuse until the distance is covered. Then it is back home.

This ability is not limited to the desert rat. Professor Mittelstaedt and his staff have found it in spiders that can find their way home from strange webs without outside assistance.

The Seewiesen ethologists now feel it is a talent the jerboa may share with many other animals, including the geese studied by Konrad Lorenz.

Humans too, they suspect, use the sine-cosine model, unconsciously of course. But further experiments must be conducted to show whether this is the case.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 1 September 1981)



Ground water hygiene check plugged into tropical fish

Tropical fish two to three inches long have monitored the quality of ground water in Göttingen, near Stuttgart, for the past three years.

The experiment, in which interest has been shown all over the world, has proved entirely successful, says Wolfgang Berge, the man who launched it.

Herr Berge is head of Göttingen waterworks, which relies for 15 per cent of the town's water on ground water that seeps through the soil to an underground gallery in the town centre.

It is the only local supply of water but it is liable to pollution and could not possibly have been used with an easy conscience but for the round-the-clock vigil maintained by his fish.

Tests with dyestuffs have shown that water from one direction can seep through to the gallery in a single day, whereas 50-day seepage is necessary to ensure that impurities are filtered out by the soil.

The fish that check the water's quality are Nile pike, which when healthy emit electricity. When they are poorly they emit less and less electricity.

Three Nile pike currently taste the water, taking three-week turns. They are three of the dozen that have so far been used.

They take dealers two to six months to deliver but cost a mere DM15, and one of the original fish is still in use.

One died on the job, one of old age (the Nile pike has a life-span of up to five years), four died in the aquarium where fish spend their off-duty leisure hours when a thermostat broke down and others have been loaned for experiments elsewhere.

The Göttingen fish test was originally to be patented but this proved too complicated and the application was withdrawn.

The interest shown in the technique has been widespread and constant. Sixty German and foreign newspapers have carried reports on the experiment over the past three years.

On a dozen occasions Herr Berge has been interviewed on radio and TV. Nile pike have checked the water supply in Ulm for 18 months.

Zülpich waterworks and the Thamel Valley water board have shown interest in the scheme, as have research facilities in industry, at universities, nuclear research institutes and local authority health departments.

The fish are even starting in a PhD thesis in progress at Münster University.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 1 September 1981)

Worms help expose pollution cycle

were discovered in sea creatures in dangerous concentration, experts say. Eating fish with a low PCB count can also be regarded as harmless.

But the PCB concentration grows more dangerous as it progresses along the food chain. Big fish eat little fish, and the toxin count increases in the process.

At the upper end of the food cycle large fish, birds and seals have been known to contain harmful levels of PCB pollution, as noted in a report to Bremer's department of the environment.

PCB has been used for the past 40 years or so as an insulation fluid in the electronics industry and as a hydraulic fluid. It is also used as a softener in dyestuffs and synthetics.

The Bremerhaven research chemists aim to find out more about the laws of

PCB enrichment via the food cycle, and this is why the ringed worms are being force-fed.

Initial findings reveal that the worms retain up to 95 per cent of the toxin fed to them in doses of a millionth of a gram in their food.

The higher the biphenyl is chlorinated, the higher the retention count. The worms can rid themselves of the toxin, but it takes both time and an absolutely clean environment.

After PCB enrichment, worms are kept in PCB-free water. Medium-chlorinated PCB is 50-per-cent expelled after two-and-a-half months.

The Bremerhaven scientists claim these results are generally applicable. Similar findings were made when worms were experimentally kept in the Weser estuary for a period of several months.

By force-feeding, research chemists hope to learn more about the effect of other environmental chemicals on the animal organism.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 1 September 1981)

■ THE ARTS

Opera house show gets a rerun after 100 years

Frankfurt yesterday took possession of one of the most magnificent works of contemporary architecture and one of the finest theatres in Europe," the leader-writer wrote.

"Community spirit of a kind that could hardly be found in a finer or purer form has provided the city with a monument that befits it."

These stirring words were penned about the new opera house 101 years ago for the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The opening ceremony was attended by the Kaiser.

But the article could have been written this year, because Frankfurt again has a new opera house.

The original was gutted during a bombing raid in 1944.

Now it has been rebuilt. The opening ceremony was one of the most impressive ceremonies devoted to a work of architecture since the war.

The original building was in luxurious high renaissance style. The Kaiser is reputed to have said only Frankfurt could afford anything like it.

For more than 30 years after the air raids smoke-marked windowless ruins with the trees growing out of rubble-filled cellars testified to wartime destruction.

The new building symbolises something different: the renaissance of the old in the spirit of a new age.

In many strange ways it is a tale of history repeated. The opera house again testifies to community spirit in a manner similar to that in which 67 citizens of Frankfurt donated 480,000 gulden (about \$50,000 marks) a century ago.

Again the people of Frankfurt felt the financial sacrifice was worthwhile and obliged reluctant politicians to rebuild the opera house.

As recently as in 1965 Rudi Arndt, the Social Democratic Finance Minister of Hesse, promised to pay a cool million to anyone who was prepared to demolish what was left of the *Alte Oper*.

But Dynamite Rudi, as he was dubbed in Frankfurt, had to abandon the plan. In the most successful civic campaign conducted in post-war Germany the people of Frankfurt raised DM15m towards the cost of reconstruction.

By 1976 Herr Arndt, then Frankfurt's Oberbürgermeister, was able to start the ball rolling for the actual work of rebuilding the opera house.

Now the work has been completed, Frankfurt folk are dazzled and proud of the result, which, like its illustrious predecessor, is a magnificent building indeed.

Seldom can a contemporary work of architecture have attracted such droves of admirers, and it is easy to see why.

What Frankfurt has built over a period of five years is the costliest, most spectacular and superb work of communal architecture since the war.

Munich's *Nationaltheater*, painstakingly restored in its lush, original decor with 2,000 seats and the largest stage in Europe, cost DM60m in 1963.

Frankfurt's *Alte Oper*, rebuilt, as it happens, not as an opera house but as a concert and conference hall, seems likely to have cost DM160m. The final figure could well be as much as DM190m.

It comprises four halls, the largest seating 2,500. The world's most famous

orchestras and most renowned soloists are to give guest performances.

Conferences, banquets and balls will also be held, and even pop and jazz festivals. There will be something for everyone, it is confidently expected.

Flanked by fountains, scacia and Japanese cherry trees, the long, cream-coloured building in Savonneries limestone extends across a green-paved square.

Many-armed candelabras cast in Hungary are stationed like a guard of honour at a respectful distance. Rounded arches are the hallmark of the windows and doors.

The gable on top of the temple-like foyer building is towered over by the gable of the main building, 34 metres tall, on which a new Pegasus, the work of sculptor Georg Hütter, rides.

The exterior is richly decorated, with statues, pillars and ramps to give the building a festive look.

Every aspect of the exterior, down to the merest detail, has been modelled on the plans and drawings of Berlin architect Richard Lucius, 1829-1877.

So is the vestibule in stucco lustro, reflecting granite and Spanish marble and its exquisite plaster-of-Paris stucco ceiling.

The historic foyer with its luxurious decor in stuccoed marble, gold paint and oils is strictly in accordance with Lucius's original, of which in some cases only poor photographs have survived.

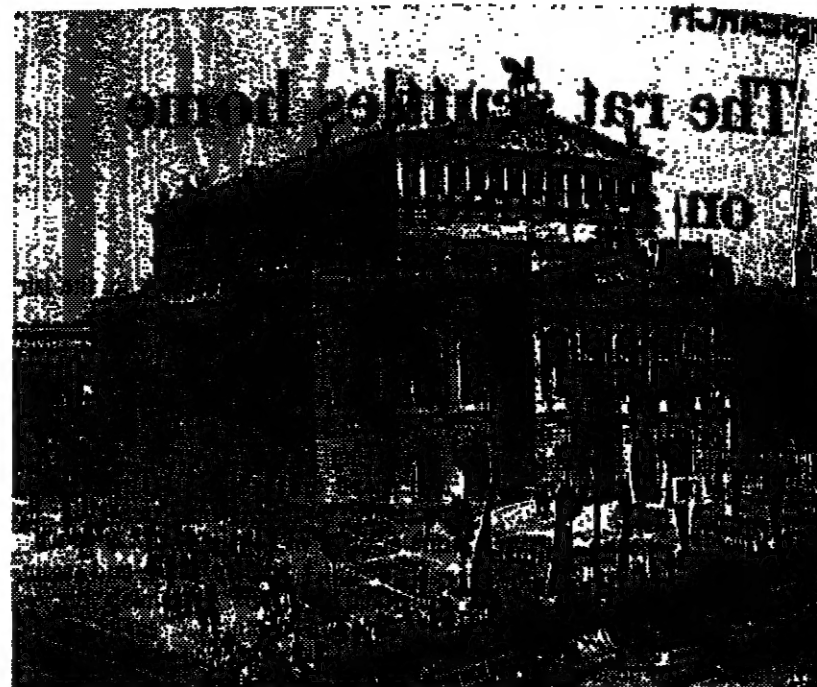
A century after the original building was commissioned, artists and architects of today have recreated the architectural ideas of a bygone age with such mastery, demonstrating skills that seemed to have fallen into disuse.

Yet only the outer shell of the building is modelled on its predecessor. Inside it is a completely independent, self-contained reinforced concrete frame.

It is a house within a house, and inside it are the concert and assembly halls, the cloakrooms, a post office and bank and administrative quarters.

Architects Braun & Schlockermann, Heinrich Keilholz and Jörg Husmann of the *Alte Oper* project group have packed this interior structure with a plethora of technical refinements.

There are radio and TV studios, wireless translation facilities, recording studios and even the layout of the concert halls can be rearranged using adjustable podiums and lighting effects to recreate any atmosphere required. The piece-de-resistance is the *Grosser Saal*, which looks like a gigantic musical instrument, clad in red-brown Tabasco mahogany panelling. From the back row of the gallery, to the organ above the stage the distance is 65 metres, yet the view is so good that even



Frankfurt Opera House ... here again after more than 30 years.

Converted theatre finishes Berlin culture budget

The new home of West Berlin's *Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer* has been completed after nearly three years of conversion work.

For over a decade the Hallesches Ufer building has been a makeshift.

The new premises, a stone's throw from the Kurfürstendamm, are Erich Mendelsohn's building on Lehniner Platz, built in 1928 but badly damaged in the war and since poorly repaired.

So stand by for the new name, shortly to blaze from the building in neon: *Schaubühne am Lehniner Platz*.

It would be the last major contribution the city could afford to make to the theatre, said Arts and Science Senator Wilhelm A. Kewenig, whose budget has been axed.

Without the usual ceremony, at the beginning of a press conference, he handed over the new building to theatrical managers Jürgen Schüttelheim and Klaus Weiffenbach and the *Schaubühne* company.

The building originally designed by Erich Mendelsohn in his distinctive late-20s style for the *Universum* cinema is back in use, plain but elegant.

From its off-Kurfürstendamm site it looks most inviting, like a ship with a finely shaped bow.

Yet despite his modern outlook Men-

delssohn was not an architect to depart with tradition; the building is a North German or Brandenburg brick.

It has been restored but had to be relocated and redesigned, with controversy and disputes with the commissioner for historical monuments being an unlisted building but of undeniable architectural interest.

The interior has been completely designed, with all the dividing walls being taken out to make up a multi-purpose hall seating up to 1,500. With partitions rolled down, three auditoriums of different sizes, theory three plays could be performed simultaneously.

"This, however, is most unlikely. There are only 31 permanent members of the company.

There is no distinction between the auditorium and the audience area anywhere. The action and the music could move from one auditorium to another, even.

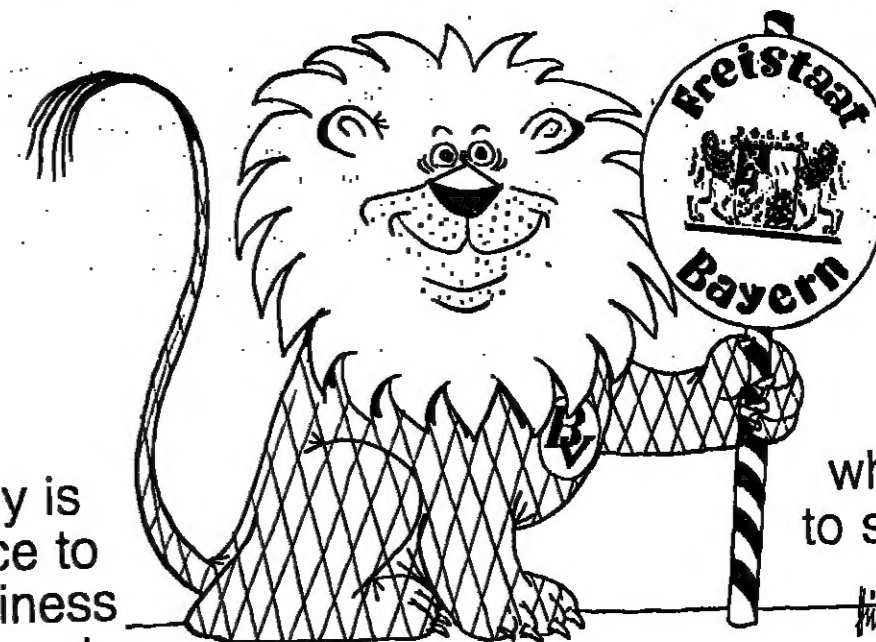
By way of improvisation the move has in fact been experienced with at the Spandau film studio and Shakespearean themes. It was well for all concerned.

The side walls, the interior of the



Continued on page 14

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MEDICINE

Why ill people refuse their medicine

Many people under intensive medical care have a cavalier approach towards medicine prescribed for them.

In many cases they make light of their condition and ignore symptoms that should frighten them.

The psychological explanation: a cover up to hide great fear and anxiety.

These are the findings of a study involving 259 patients, 140 in intensive care and 119 who had heart trouble.

The study was made by Dr. B. F. Knapp of Glessen University.

In the group of heart patients, 72 per cent said that they had been thoroughly informed about their illness but only 50 per cent knew that their genetic predisposition placed them in particular jeopardy.

80 per cent had faith in their doctor and in the treatment prescribed by him; and almost everybody had a favourable view of the diet.

Yet only 28 per cent actually followed

the diet; 21 per cent admitted that they disregarded it altogether.

The results concerning medication were somewhat better: 59 per cent said that they took the drugs as prescribed although 71 per cent were convinced of their effectiveness.

Many patients thus minimise the risks and endanger their prospects of a cure.

Cooperation by the patient can evidently not be improved by providing him with full information — at least not only by doing so.

Considerable success has, however, been achieved by making the patient an active part of the doctor's diagnostic and therapeutic programme.

Successes here are particularly conspicuous in the case of patients with hypertension who are made to measure their own blood pressure and so keep a check on it.

In psychology, nothing happens by chance. This raises the question as to why certain patients disregard the advice of doctors.

Dr Knapp considers that this is due to the suppression of the patient's own vulnerability, and thus his fear, on the one hand, and rage on the other.

The rage results from aggressions due to the frustration that goes with illness ("there must be somebody who is to blame for my sickness and the injury to my ego").

Moreover, every patient attributes a different meaning to his illness, depending on his personal background. This can lead to subconscious opposition to the treatment.

Patients with ego disorders are particularly susceptible to such opposition to treatment which psychoanalysts call a "negative therapeutic reaction" and which is the biggest obstacle to restoring the health of such patients.

This negative reaction expresses itself in a deterioration of the general condition although it should have improved.

It has to do with a "negative transference" which usually goes hand in hand with a negative attitude towards the parents (primarily the mother) during childhood.

This leads to a clash between the desire to have somebody to cling to and

deep-rooted mistrust in doctor-patient relations.

The doctor, on the other hand, too readily believes in positive transference, thinking that the patient considers him his protector and thus a good person.

He does not realise that the patient can also experience his doctor as an evil mother figure that wants to cement his dependence.

Only once this subconscious motivation on the part of the patient has been dealt with will the cooperativeness of the chronically ill and particularly endangered patient improve. *W. Cyran*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1981)

Deaf and blind learn at zoo

Zoologist-teacher Joachim Hassfurth of the Hanover Zoo has devised a method of helping children who are deaf and blind rid themselves of their fear of animals.

In guided tours of the zoo, he gently takes the child's hand and makes it stroke an animal so that the child can feel the texture of the fur or a bird's feathers.

"Deaf-blind children have a great fear of animals," says Hassfurth. He now hopes that his special guided tours will help.

"By touching the animals the children can feel the difference between the feathers of a penguin and the coat of a raccoon or rabbit. They learn what the skin of an elephant or a walrus feels like and their sense of touch tells them how a snake moves."

To show the children how a bird flies, Joachim Hassfurth ties a string to the leg of a pigeon and lets the child hold the other end, enabling it to feel how the bird soars.

Since many of these children are very tense when first visiting a zoo, the Hanover Zoo intends to introduce a special programme this autumn and arrange regular visits.

Once every few months several groups of five to ten children will spend a week at the zoo and have bodily contact with a wide range of animals.

A teacher at the Hanover Centre for the Deaf-Blind says: "After a week the children will know by the smell whether they are in a monkey cage or among reptiles, and the sounds made by the animals will enable the blind to identify the individual species." *dpa*

(Der Tagespiegel, 23 August 1981)

Cost of ulcers — time and money

Duodenal and stomach ulcers cost for 10 million lost working days in the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to the Hamburg office of the state health insurance, 12.5 per cent of the population has disabilities among the insured group between 20 and 60.

The average length of illness is 50 days for duodenal ulcers and 50 days for stomach ulcers.

Treatment of both cost DM12,000 in 1975. Stomach ulcers are usually accompanied by inflammation of the stomach wall.

People are particularly susceptible to ulcers if they are under stress and the result is damage to the mucous membrane covering the stomach wall.

Surplus acid, pepsin and gastrin are needed for the proper functioning of the digestive tract, erosion of the stomach and duodenum results in ulcers.

Generally, stomach ulcers occur in the balance between the natural protective mechanisms and acid or pepsin.

The healthy stomach wall resists such attacks by digestive juices. Ulcers occur only when the wall has been damaged in one or another.

The damage can be due to persistent spasms in small blood vessels that erode the mucous membrane and lack of oxygen.

Such spasms are particularly common in times of emotional stress, overwork. Cigarette smoking can cause oxygen shortages and, under the condition, says one theory, there are many other theories, one of which says that the ulcer is due to the action of gall.

Both types of ulcers are entirely direct civilisation diseases though modern society and its way of life play a certain role.

Since ulcers are more common in some families than in others, it is generally assumed that there is a hereditary element involved.

Diet, the way of life and psychological stress can also have an impact on occurrence and frequency of the disease.

Thus, for instance, ulcers are remarkably more common in aquatics (due to their spicier food).

Non-smokers are much less affected than smokers. But little is known about the actual factors that cause the types of ulcer. Some doctors believe hormone gastrin which stimulates secretion of digestive juices but is unproven.

Strict diet and medication play roles in treatment.

Three types of drugs are used: acids to neutralise digestive juices; receptor blockers that block the action of acid; and drugs to improve the tone of the mucous membrane.

Modern medicine, however, hopes on a new drug called cimetidine which covers the ulcer itself.

Due to the special properties of this drug, this protective layer prevents from affecting the mucous membrane — not only mechanically but also chemically as well.

This leads to a rapid healing of the patient faster.

Konrad Müller-Chapman

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 23 August 1981)

Commercial performance 'in jeopardy' because of shortage of engineers

Nachrichten, the weekly news paper of the Society of German Engineers, is full of situations vacant in the holiday season.

Düsseldorf publishers can afford to add a bumper issue every week, so companies and staff consultants advertise for qualified engineers.

As recently as in 1975 the Battelle Institute in Frankfurt forecast a surplus of 20,000 engineers by 1981 and 60,000 engineers too many by the end of the 80s.

The exact opposite has happened, as Professor Wolfgang Wild, chancellor of Munich University of Technology, recently noted.

He reckons there is a shortage of 15,000 to 20,000 engineers at present, but given a total of over 650,000 engineers this can hardly be said to be unduly alarming.

Hesse's Social Democratic Education Minister Hans Krollmann recently crowed that the number of applicants for places at engineering colleges in his state had increased by a quarter within a year.

This winter semester more than 5,000 engineering students would like to enrol in Hesse alone.

Over the past five years the number of engineering students has increased by 20,000 to nearly 185,000, he said.

Technological debate may be full of concern for ecological considerations but the number of engineering students has not declined.

What has happened is that school-

leavers and trades college graduates are now being asked in greater detail than used to be the case what their motives are for the careers they have chosen.

Motives are even more likely to be questioned so that educational planners can find out why certain careers rate low in popularity.

The Bavarian Institute of University Research and Planning, for instance, has polled the class of '81, submitting questionnaires to 20 per cent of this summer's Bavarian school-leavers.

Surprisingly, neither mistrust of technology nor fear of a tough course of study have any real effect on the choice of career. Individual inclination is what mostly counts.

If school were only to interest more pupils in scientific problems, Professor Wild surmises, more school-leavers might opt for a technical career.

University Information Systems of Hanover are planning a major survey to probe the motives that underlie school-leavers' choice of career.

The pollsters have been commissioned by the *Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft*, Essen, to send out 5,000 questionnaires.

They will ask young people about the pros and cons of studying engineering. Many experts from both university and industry have also been asked for their views on the subject.

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Horst Rademacher

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 August 1981)

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This being so, there is only one alternative to building more universities: imposing tougher entry restrictions.

In the GDR one would be university student in five can expect to be unable to study his or her chosen subject.

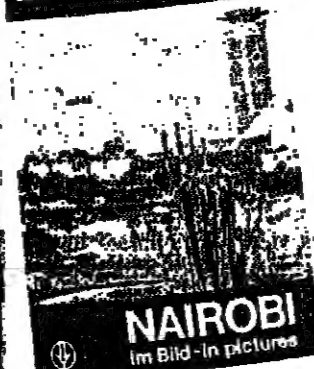
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(Hamburger Abendblatt, 20 August 1981)

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MEDICINE

Why ill people refuse their medicine

Many people under intensive medical care have a cavalier approach towards medicine prescribed for them.

In many cases they make light of their condition and ignore symptoms that should frighten them.

The psychological explanation: a cover up to hide great fear and anxiety.

These are the findings of a study involving 259 patients, 140 in intensive care and 119 who had heart trouble.

The study was made by Dr. B. F. Knapp of Glessen University.

In the group of heart patients, 72 per cent said that they had been thoroughly informed about their illness but only 50 per cent knew that their genetic predisposition placed them in particular jeopardy.

80 per cent had faith in their doctor and in the treatment prescribed by him; and almost everybody had a favourable view of the diet.

Yet only 28 per cent actually followed

the diet; 21 per cent admitted that they disregarded it altogether.

The results concerning medication were somewhat better: 59 per cent said that they took the drugs as prescribed although 71 per cent were convinced of their effectiveness.

Many patients thus minimise the risks and endanger their prospects of a cure.

Cooperation by the patient can evidently not be improved by providing him with full information — at least not only by doing so.

Considerable success has, however, been achieved by making the patient an active part of the doctor's diagnostic and therapeutic programme.

Successes here are particularly conspicuous in the case of patients with hypertension who are made to measure their own blood pressure and so keep a check on it.

In psychology, nothing happens by chance. This raises the question as to why certain patients disregard the advice of doctors.

Dr Knapp considers that this is due to the suppression of the patient's own vulnerability, and thus his fear, on the one hand, and rage on the other.

The rage results from aggressions due to the frustration that goes with illness ("there must be somebody who is to blame for my sickness and the injury to my ego").

Moreover, every patient attributes a different meaning to his illness, depending on his personal background. This can lead to subconscious opposition to the treatment.

Patients with ego disorders are particularly susceptible to such opposition to treatment which psychoanalysts call a "negative therapeutic reaction" and which is the biggest obstacle to restoring the health of such patients.

This negative reaction expresses itself in a deterioration of the general condition although it should have improved.

It has to do with a "negative transference" which usually goes hand in hand with a negative attitude towards the parents (primarily the mother) during childhood.

This leads to a clash between the desire to have somebody to cling to and

deep-rooted mistrust in doctor-patient relations.

The doctor, on the other hand, too readily believes in positive transference, thinking that the patient considers him his protector and thus a good person.

He does not realise that the patient can also experience his doctor as an evil mother figure that wants to cement his dependence.

Only once this subconscious motivation on the part of the patient has been dealt with will the cooperativeness of the chronically ill and particularly endangered patient improve.

W. Cyran
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 August 1981)

Deaf and blind learn at zoo

Zoologist-teacher Joachim Hassfurth of the Hanover Zoo has devised a method of helping children who are deaf and blind rid themselves of their fear of animals.

In guided tours of the zoo, he gently takes the child's hand and makes it stroke an animal so that the child can feel the texture of the fur or a bird's feathers.

"Deaf-blind children have a great fear of animals," says Hassfurth. He now hopes that his special guided tours will help.

"By touching the animals the children can feel the difference between the feathers of a penguin and the coat of a meerkat or rabbit. They learn what the skin of an elephant or a walrus feels like and their sense of touch tells them how a snake moves."

To show the children how a bird flies, Joachim Hassfurth ties a string to the leg of a pigeon and lets the child hold the other end, enabling it to feel how the bird soars.

Since many of these children are very tense when first visiting a zoo, the Hanover Zoo intends to introduce a special programme this autumn and arrange regular visits.

Once every few months several groups of five to ten children will spend a week at the zoo and have bodily contact with a wide range of animals.

A teacher at the Hanover Centre for the Deaf-Blind says: "After a week the children will know by the smell whether they are in a monkey cage or among reptiles, and the sounds made by the animals will enable the blind to identify the individual species."

dpa
(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 August 1981)

Cost of ulcers — time and money

Duodenal and stomach ulcers cost for 10 million lost working days in the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to the Hamburg office of the state health insurance, they accounted for 12.5 per cent of the total number of disabilities among the insured age group between 20 and 60.

The average length of illness is 50 days for duodenal ulcers and 50 days for stomach ulcers.

Treatment of both cost DM4,175. Stomach ulcers are usually accompanied by inflammation of the stomach wall, people are particularly susceptible to ulcers and the result is damage to the mucous membrane covering the stomach wall.

Surplus acid, pepsin and gastrin are needed for the proper functioning of the digestive tract, but erosion of the stomach and duodenum walls. The result is holes.

Generally, stomach ulcers occur as the balance between the protective mechanisms and acid is upset.

The healthy stomach wall resists such attacks by digestive juices. Ulcers occur only when the wall has been damaged in one way or another. The damage can be due to persistent spasms in small blood vessels that erode the mucous membrane, lack of oxygen.

Such spasms are particularly common in times of emotional stress, overwork. Cigarette smoking can cause oxygen shortages and worsen the condition, says one theory. There are many other theories, but it is said that the ulcer is due to the eating of gall.

Both types of ulcers are directly related to civilisation diseases of modern society and its way of life play a certain role.

Since ulcers are more common in some families than in others, it is generally assumed that there is a hereditary element involved.

Diet, the way of life and psychological stress can also have an impact on occurrence and frequency of the disease. Thus, for instance, ulcers are probably more common in squatters who try to live on a very small plot of land.

Non-smokers are much less likely to get ulcers than smokers. But little is known about the actual factors that cause the types of ulcer. Some doctors believe hormone gastrin which stimulates secretion of digestive juices, but is unproven.

Strict diet and medication play roles in treatment.

Three types of drugs are used: to neutralise digestive juices, to block the production of acid; and drugs to improve the tone of the mucous membrane and gastric juices. Surgery is a last resort.

Modern medicine now hopes on a new drug called cimetidine which covers the ulcer with a protective layer.

Due to the special properties of this drug, this protective layer prevents from affecting the mucous membrane — not only mechanically but also chemically as well.

This leads to a rapid healing of the patient feels better.

Konrad Müller-Christ
(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 18 August 1981)

Commercial performance 'in jeopardy' because of shortage of engineers

DI Nachrichten, the weekly news paper of the Society of German Engineers, is full of situations vacant, in the holiday season.

Düsseldorf publishers can afford to put a bumper issue every week, so are companies and staff consultants to advertise for qualified engineers.

As recently as in 1975 the Battelle Institute in Frankfurt forecast a surplus of 20,000 engineers by 1981 and 60,000 engineers too many by the end of the 80s.

The exact opposite has happened, as Professor Wolfgang Wild, vice-chancellor of Munich University of Technology, recently noted.

He reckons there is a shortage of 15,000 to 20,000 engineers at present, but given a total of over 650,000 engineers this can hardly be said to be unduly alarming.

Hesse's Social Democratic Education Minister Hans Krollmann recently crowed that the number of applicants for places at engineering colleges in his state had increased by a quarter within a year.

This winter semester more than 5,000 engineering students would like to enrol in Hesse alone.

Over the past five years the number of engineering students has increased by 20,000 to nearly 185,000, he said.

Technological debate may be full of concern for ecological considerations but the number of engineering students has not declined.

What has happened is that school-leavers and trades college graduates are now being asked in greater detail than used to be the case what their motives are for the careers they have chosen.

Motives are even more likely to be questioned so that educational planners can find out why certain careers rate low in popularity.

The Bavarian Institute of University Research and Planning, for instance, has polled the class of '81, submitting questionnaires to 20 per cent of this summer's Bavarian school-leavers.

Surprisingly, neither mistrust of technology nor fear of a tough course of study have any real effect on the choice of career. Individual inclination is what mostly counts.

If school were only to interest more pupils in scientific problems, Professor Wild surmises, more school-leavers might opt for a technical career.

University Information Systems of Hanover are planning a major survey to probe the motives that underlie school-leavers' choice of career.

The pollsters have been commissioned by the *Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft*, Essen, to send out 5,000 questionnaires.

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Yet, places go begging in technical subjects, economics and certain branches of teaching.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 20 August 1981)

Theatre

Continued from page 10

anatomy, a feature of film history so called because it was how medical students could look down on their lecturer dissecting corpses.

Is this the shape of things to come? Maybe, and oddly enough for a building that as recently as in 1975 was an offer as a site suitable for demolition and development.

Since it never has been listed as of architectural interest it could only too easily have been converted into a supermarket or an Eros-Center.

The rear auditorium has already been prepared for performances of the *Schaubühne* version of *Oresteia*, the one where the audience perches uncomfortably on flat stairs instead of seats.

It was a nine-hour mammoth production at Hallesches Ufer and is being repeated unchanged. The mobile stage on which Agamemnon and Cassandra, hideously murdered by Clytemnestra, roll in is at the ready.

Jürgen Beckelmann

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 August 1981)

Treating the victims of divorce

more beneficial effect on men than on women.

Experts attribute this primarily to the negative aspects in the woman's social role.

The most frequent disorders among divorced people are depression (affecting primarily women), alcoholism (primarily men) and sexual aberrations.

Divorced people are also more susceptible to schizophrenia than their married (and in some instances single) opposite numbers.

Divorces are also more prone to suicide than widowed, married or single people. This applies to all age groups except those under 30 where widowed

people are more likely to commit suicide than divorcees.

Professor Bojanovsky writes in the medical journal *Fortschritte der Medizin*: "Here, too, men seem more protected in marriage and, therefore more frequently respond to a divorce by committing suicide. Suicides are particularly prevalent among divorced men in the first six months following separation."

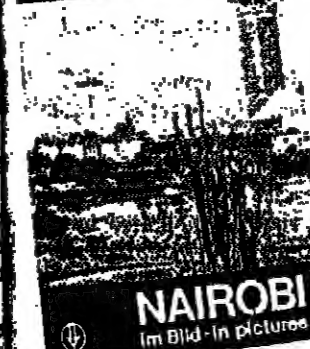
American statistics show that the mortality rate (from causes other than suicide) is greater among divorced people than among the married. Here, too, divorced men are more affected than divorced women.

Among the causes of death (other than suicide) homicide, accident, cirrhosis of the liver, lung cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases are much more prevalent among divorced than among married people — in other words, disorders and fatalities that are linked to emotional factors.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 18 August 1981)

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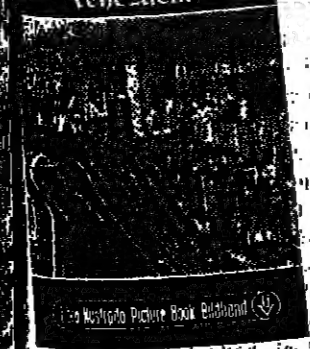


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SOCIETY

Feminist issue 'not over who does the dishes'



The feminist struggle against sexism goes on, 10 years after the modern feminist movement established itself in Germany at a congress in 1971.

There is even a counter movement which is "nothing but the old variety of femininity," according to West Germany's foremost women's libber, 38-year-old Alice Schwarzer.

Schwarzer, a journalist and since 1977 editor-in-chief of the vaunted and much-maligned feminist magazine, *Emma*, is sceptical about the movement's future.

She says motherhood is again surrounded with a mystique and that the media are again resorting to sexist reporting.

Fashions are "again degrading women and making them sex objects."

Continued from page 10

from the back the stage looks close enough to reach out and grasp.

Mayor Walter Wallmann has said the new *Alte Oper* symbolises a new approach to the arts. He would like it to counteract the city's "Mainhattan" image of steel and concrete.

He will hear nothing of the expense having been inordinate: "The *Alte Oper* is a community responsibility of prime importance. It represents something with which the people of Frankfurt can identify."

Dankwart Guratzsch
(Die Welt, 29 August 1981)

"They are dictating shoes, for instance, which a man would not even walk to the lavatory in."

On the plus side there have, over the past 10 years, been a number of spectacular campaigns in support of abortion, against male violence and to help the social position of working women.

Projects such as homes for battered women have mushroomed.

However, Schwarzer says that "the position of committed and militant woman is tougher today than a few years ago."

The feminist movement had lost some of its unity.

Has the new *zeitgeist*, coupled with unemployment and *angst*, now made even those who once fought for women's lib withdraw into their private sphere and into a new wave of tenderness?

"Granted," says Schwarzer, "there are a few men who have mended their ways. It is also true that the emancipation of women is irreversible because they have acquired a new consciousness."

"There is now too much solidarity among women who had previously seen another woman only as a rival; they've learned to think and emancipation has affected their lives."

Schwarzer says that love and the latest NATO decision to boost its Euromissiles must be discussed because women and their centres are in danger of becoming depoliticised.

There is no longer a uniform women's movement.

"I can no longer subscribe to everything that goes under the name of feminism. But that's all right by with me," she says.

She has fears about women getting

pigeon-holed. The statutory woman is often used by politicians on issues such as peace. Yet women politicians in a position to influence events tend to give in to the demands of party politics. The best guarantee of peace, says Schwarzer, is a society in which both men and women make equal contributions. In its stocktaking of the women's lib movement, *Emma* deplores the "systematic promotion of mediocrity for women in the media and in cultural life." Female ambition is thus to be kept at bay and women are not to measure their own achievements by those of men.

"Not every woman's diary is a literary masterpiece, and we should strive more for quality and demand more of ourselves rather than go along with the male dictators of fashion," says a critical Schwarzer about the new boom in women's literature.

What women need is heroines in the way men have heroes — especially in everyday life. Despite rumour-mongers, Schwarzer's *Emma* has so far weathered all storms. The issues of the first four years have just been published as a paperback and they show that the women's struggle is no longer a tug-of-war over who is to wash the dishes and who is to dry them and that a sense of humour is still the best weapon for committed feminists.

"Yet being a woman only is no programme for me," says Alice Schwarzer, speaking on behalf of womanhood as a whole.

Hans-Jochen Kaffack
(Mannheimer Morgen, 22 August 1981)



The bare facts are a tourist attraction.

Cheeky chap in the park

Naked people have become a Munich's top tourist attraction. The German Museum and the brünnhaus are still at the top of the list, but the parks where naked persons turn out to soak up the sun are not far behind.

Bus tours include the upper spots and photographers can't get a chance to record the action. The sport official tourist office has not officially acknowledged the attraction.

And what do the locals think? Adier, 71, is all for it. "I enjoy looking at the lovely bodies," she said.

However, the Council of Cities takes a slightly more stiff attitude. It demanded that "the naked persons removed immediately and banished for all."

But deterrent action might be difficult.

Munich's police chief, Hans-Jochen Kaffack, says action against people could expose policemen to ridicule and lead the situation to "a label escalation".

His view is supported by one woman who did try and remove a man from a fountain.

"Why don't you come in and see something from me?" she demanded to everybody's amusement.

The subject has been about in Munich newspapers.

A 16-year-old girl from northern Bavaria: "In Nuremberg where I live, don't have anything like this. I don't think it's so easy."

Munich's Mayor, Erich Kroll, who just returned from holiday, was drawn into silence in the face of naked facts.

Press spokesman Günther W. stressed that Deputy Mayor Zehner had already replied to the Council's demands, he had said.

He did, however, concede that the "guardians of the order would take action should the embarrassed nudes become a nuisance and bother the environment."

He pointed out, however, that the "tenets that have become a modern day cannot be restored from above." Willy Hahn

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 August 1981)

Butzke's fourth European roller-skating title

Michael Butzke has won the European roller skating title for the fourth time.

21-year-old from Bremerhaven is a dose of gastric flu to add to his collection, which includes German and two world championships.

Time the result was in doubt anyway.

He won the set piece event and freestyle exercise and had to win the free choice discipline to win the title.

Afterwards, his dark blue jersey, bathed in sweat, his blond hair, shining, was glued to his scalp. He had seemed to cost his last ounce of strength.

Unable this time to muster an engaging smile that might

have won him the sympathy of the judges.

He had been troubled by gastric 'flu all day, but the physical strain was accompanied by a mental one, and it, in the final analysis, was the greater of the two.

"It ought to do the trick," he said before the start of the final showing by which he intended to clinch his title. So it did, but these are hardly the words of a young man brimful of self-confidence.

And one might reasonably have expected someone with 11 titles to show greater self-assurance.

This sudden note of uncertainty was intensified minutes before he took to the rink by the sparkling performance of Joachim Helmle from Heilbronn.

Helmle was given a rousing hand by the gallery and responded to this encouragement with a freestyle display that may have lacked Butzke's technical maturity and routine but sparkled with temperament and artistry.

Butzke found it difficult to create this feeling of excitement in the audience. Where Helmle is an artist, Butzke is an artisan: accurate, reliable and impeccable.

As a rule he has no trouble in performing three treble jumps and in the flip, his hardest jump, he could even afford a fall, being the only roller skater in the world to even risk it.

Yet this fault was somehow symbolic, especially in view of what Butzke had to say for himself.

"I'll carry on skating for another year," he says, "but I shall probably call it a day." Also: "I'd sooner quit before I am beaten."

He seems suddenly inhibited by the fear of defeat. Until now Thomas Nieder and Joachim Helmle have been no threat to Butzke's precision.

This precision was invariably given higher ratings by the jury than the dancing aspect at which others were better. But there now seems to be a trend towards artistic expression.

The emphasis is already on art in ice skating and it looks like gaining the upper hand in roller skating too. This is bad news for Butzke, whose strong point is athletics, as it were.

"In the past," he says, "my performance improved year by year." He certainly worked hard, training up to five hours a day to get better.

"The competition always kept me on my toes," he adds. But now he finds the going tougher and more tiring. He no longer wants to outpace the rest, knowing they will catch up sooner or later.

Ute Enzenauer, 16-year-old German, is the new women's world road cycling champion. She won the title over four laps of a 13.4-kilometre mountain course in Prague in a dramatic finish.

With one and a half kilometres still to go, 18 riders were still in the running, but the Russian team looked to be in the best position. All six members were still in the race, including Galina Tsareva, who has won six world track sprinting titles.

As they reached the crest of the final hill, 500 metres from the finish, a Swedish rider, Marianne Berglund, broke away.

The Russians followed, but just as they were getting ready for the final sprint, a tiny figure dressed in white shot through the pack to take the lead — Enzenauer.

Tsareva gave chase on Enzenauer's right. Joanne Longo (France) and Connie Carpenter (USA) battled desperately on her left.

It took the jury 10 minutes to decide that the German girl had won in a photo finish — by the width of a tyre. Longo was second and Carpenter third.

Ludwigshafen road haulier Alois Enzenauer was sitting at home eating a spaghetti meal he had prepared for himself when the telephone rang with the news. It was the chairman of his daughter's cycling club ringing to tell him that Ute had just won.

Twenty minutes later the news came through on the radio. The newscaster mispronounced the name but there could no longer be any doubt as to the truth.

The Enzenauers are not a cycling family.

Her brother Thomas started the cycling craze. Last year he came third in the national championships on the tandem. Uncle Kurt encouraged Ute to emulate him.

"What he can do, you can too," said her uncle. That was eight years ago. She

wring the last drop of goodwill from the adjudicators.

It took this final discipline to clinch victory, and the strain was unmistakable.

It was a far cry from the many previous occasions he had risen to so magnificently. Not even his technique, normally his forte, was impeccable.

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He seems suddenly inhibited by the fear of defeat. Until now Thomas Nieder and Joachim Helmle have been no threat to Butzke's precision.

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The emphasis is already on art in ice skating and it looks like gaining the upper hand in roller skating too. This is bad news for Butzke, whose strong point is athletics, as it were.

"In the past," he says, "my performance improved year by year." He certainly worked hard, training up to five hours a day to get better.

"The competition always kept me on my toes," he adds. But now he finds the going tougher and more tiring. He no longer wants to outpace the rest, knowing they will catch up sooner or later.

Ute Enzenauer, 16-year-old German, is the new women's world road cycling champion. She won the title over four laps of a 13.4-kilometre mountain course in Prague in a dramatic finish.

With one and a half kilometres still to go, 18 riders were still in the running, but the Russian team looked to be in the best position. All six members were still in the race, including Galina Tsareva, who has won six world track sprinting titles.

As they reached the crest of the final hill, 500 metres from the finish, a Swedish rider, Marianne Berglund, broke away.

The Russians followed, but just as they were getting ready for the final sprint, a tiny figure dressed in white shot through the pack to take the lead — Enzenauer.

Tsareva gave chase on Enzenauer's right. Joanne Longo (France) and Connie Carpenter (USA) battled desperately on her left.

It took the jury 10 minutes to decide that the German girl had won in a photo finish — by the width of a tyre. Longo was second and Carpenter third.

Ludwigshafen road haulier Alois Enzenauer was sitting at home eating a spaghetti meal he had prepared for himself when the telephone rang with the news. It was the chairman of his daughter's cycling club ringing to tell him that Ute had just won.

Twenty minutes later the news came through on the radio. The newscaster mispronounced the name but there could no longer be any doubt as to the truth.

The Enzenauers are not a cycling family.

Her brother Thomas started the cycling craze. Last year he came third in the national championships on the tandem. Uncle Kurt encouraged Ute to emulate him.

"What he can do, you can too," said her uncle. That was eight years ago. She

wring the last drop of goodwill from the adjudicators.

It took this final discipline to clinch victory, and the strain was unmistakable.

It was a far cry from the many previous occasions he had risen to so magnificently. Not even his technique, normally his forte, was impeccable.

He had been troubled by gastric 'flu all day, but the physical strain was accompanied by a mental one, and it, in the final analysis, was the greater of the two.

"It ought to do the trick," he said before the start of the final showing by which he intended to clinch his title. So it did, but these are hardly the words of a young man brimful of self-confidence.

And one might reasonably have expected someone with 11 titles to show greater self-assurance.

This sudden note of uncertainty was intensified minutes before he took to the rink by the sparkling performance of Joachim Helmle from Heilbronn.

Helmle was given a rousing hand by the gallery and responded to this encouragement with a freestyle display that may have lacked Butzke's technical maturity and routine but sparkled with temperament and artistry.

Butzke found it difficult to create this feeling of excitement in the audience. Where Helmle is an artist, Butzke is an artisan: accurate, reliable and impeccable.

As a rule he has no trouble in performing three treble jumps and in the flip, his hardest jump, he could even afford a fall, being the only roller skater in the world to even risk it.

Yet this fault was somehow symbolic, especially in view of what Butzke had to say for himself.

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Michael Butzke... touch of uncertainty.

But he is still ahead of them, right at the top, and he hopes to stay there until winter. The he is due to finish his term with the Bundeswehr at Warendorf, Westphalia, and enrol as a student.

He feels he will not be able to combine top-flight sport and study. "I am not one for doing things by halves," he says.

So retirement is only a matter of time, and he intends to retire as reigning champion. He has grown accustomed to success and would hate to retire a beaten man.

Barnd Seltur
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 August 1981)

she could train properly yet have leisure time of her own too.

But she refused, insisting on learning a trade. She won her world championship title on a Friday and started work as a trainee pharmacist's assistant the following Tuesday.

So how does she manage to put in the 50 to 60 kilometres of training a day she needs? The pharmacist closes two hours for lunch and there are the evenings as well.

She went through a critical period two years ago when her friend Martina kept saying: "Give up cycling. You never have time for anything else."

It was a temptation, of course, and Ute, 14 was undecided, even though she was already being paid DM200 a month as a grant by the Sports Aid Foundation.

Thomas, who realised how good his sister was, spent hours telling her: "Ute, you can knock stuffing out of the lot of them. You'd be a fool to call it a day."

He was right.

She was as surprised as anyone to have made it to the top so young. "I was actually thinking in terms of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics."

His daughter's cycling is an expensive hobby for Alois Enzenauer, who runs a fleet of two 38-tonne lorries. The entire family goes off the races every Sunday.

He estimates he logs 20,000 kilometres a year driving Ute around in his Mercedes 300 diesel, which is DM3,000 in fuel alone, but now his daughter is world champion he can expect race organisers at least to pay travel expenses.

Racing cyclists often take pep pills of one kind or another. Even juniors have been caught out in drug checks. Does the thought never worry Alois Enzenauer?

"Wouldn't have the stuff in the house," he says. "A couple of hours before the race Ute eats a schnitzel or half a chicken. That does you a power of good."

Wolfgang Golz
(Welt am Sonntag, 30 August 1981)

Ute Enzenauer... caught them all by surprise.

(Photo: Horst Müller)

entered for a track race and came second at her first attempt.

Now she is a three-time national champion and, of course, a world champ.

"Once, as a baby, when she was teething," her father recalls, "we were worried. She had high fever and convulsions. We thought she was going to have a stroke and die."

But she didn't. From then on her childhood was without problems. She was good at school, finishing this summer with average grades of 1.4.

She grew ambitious, both in sport and at school. "She was shy really," her father says, "and it took cycling to give her the confidence to speak up."

Once she had finished school her father offered to let her stay at home so

Strict diet, meditation and sex for DM80 a day

tween 6 and 15 followers of the god. The family has meanwhile grown to 30 adults and 8 children; and up to 100 guests can be accommodated for a daily fee of DM80. Incidentally, they get along splendidly with their rural neighbours.

The daily routine is strict and the hierarchy equally so.

The days are regulated by a cast iron bell said to date back to Luther's day. The daily schedule starts with meditation between 6 and 7 a.m., broken up by breathing exercises and sometimes screaming and dancing.

Then come recorded messages from the Bhagwan himself.

This is followed by showers and a communal breakfast. Apart from a two-hour lunch break, the members work until sundown.

After an hour of dancing and listening to heavenly music or meditating (Westerners must first get rid of their aggressions, Bhagwan says; before they can calm down) the Sannyasins are permitted to go to the cinema or a discotheque.

The Centre runs a publishing house that prints and records the Bhagwan's pronouncements, a clothing boutique, laundries and therapy groups. All this provides plenty of work for the members of the family, who are aged between 2 and 55 and whose idyllic life is supervised by "department heads" who owe their positions to the simple fact that they are equipped with the "lust and love" needed for the task.

Love is the essence of the *ashram* ("We have a strong sexual life.") But sex is only allowed if all contraceptive precautions have been taken, the participants of the current 31-day course are told.

The centre offers courses ranging in duration between three and 31 days in which the guru disciples are supposed to learn how to cope with everyday stress and get to the core of their emotions.

Massage, dance, primal therapy and group encounters are to enable the participants to experience situations "they have never been faced with before."

He pointed out, however, that the "tenets that have become a modern day cannot be restored from above." Willy Hahn

(Mannheimer Morgen, 29 August 1981)

Hallertau, Bavaria's hops growing region, has a new attraction — if attraction is the word.

Since July, when Bhagwan decided to seek a haven in America and left his saffron-clad disciples in the lurch in their Poona paradise in India, an ever growing number of his 200,000 followers have sought a new home in Margarethenried near Freising in Upper Bavaria.

The Centre for Individual and Social Therapy in Margarethenried, already the biggest *ashram* in Europe, is now preparing to accommodate the tide of homeless Sannyasins.

"In the past six months, we have had a real invasion here," says Shreyas, a member of the "family" in charge of public relations.

The Poona branch in the quaint Bavarian village is now preparing to expand its facilities and hopes to achieve a turnover of more than DM4m this year, compared with DM1.6m in 1980.

The horseshoe shaped estate with its inner courtyard full of flowers, a goldfish pond, a